

PEKING REVIEW

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Old Scabs, New Betrayal

— A Denunciation of the French Revisionist
Renegade Clique

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people—this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

OLD SCABS, NEW BETRAYAL

— A Denunciation of the French Revisionist Renegade Clique

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

FOR the past month, a great storm of the French revolutionary mass movement has been sweeping the whole of France. The last few decades have not witnessed in France a movement so large in scale, so dynamic in force, so rapid in growth and so sharp and sustained in its struggles, or such a steadily growing merger of the students', workers' and peasants' movements.

The great storm has struck heavy blows at the reactionary rule of the French monopoly capitalist class and has shaken the decaying and declining world capitalist system.

The great storm clearly signifies that another glorious page has been added to the history of France by the French proletariat which Marx praised for taking a "historical initiative" and for being "ready to storm heaven." They are worthy of the name of fine sons and daughters of the Paris Commune.

One can see that running through this great storm is a bitter struggle between the two basic stands, two roads and two lines represented on the one hand by the French revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and on the other by the inveterately treacherous modern revisionist clique of the French Communist Party.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and all other Marxist-Leninists are standing on the side of the revolutionary people. They enthusiastically laud and support the great pioneer undertaking of the revolutionary people and bravely and resolutely fight side by side with them.

On the other hand, the French revisionist leading clique has taken its stand on the opposite side to the movement. It is doing its utmost to slander, attack, engineer provocations against, sabotage and betray the great revolutionary struggle of the masses. It is playing the typical role of a contemptible running dog in the pay of the monopoly capitalist class.

Just look at its performances act by act:

At the beginning of May when the roaring flames of the French masses' revolutionary struggle started in Nanterre and the Latin Quarter of Paris, the French revisionist bosses rushed forward and, in co-ordination with the French ruling circles' suppression of the student movement, went all-out to create public opinion against revolution. Baring their fangs, they vilely abused the students who dared to rise in rebellion against the capitalist system, branding them as "pseudo-revolutionaries" and "provocative elements." They slandered the revolutionary actions of the students as "riots" and "political adventurism." Serving as apologists for the

reactionary authorities, they viciously described the cruel beatings up and arrests of hundreds of students by the police as the result of "rioting" and "political adventurism."

When the student movement was heading towards a merger with the workers' movement, the French revisionist bosses were beside themselves with fright and hatred. They tried hard to sabotage the militant solidarity between the workers and students and to split the revolutionary mass movement. They tried to prevent the students from going to the factory areas to make revolutionary contacts with the workers. They opposed student support for the workers' strikes and even ordered the members of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.), which they control, not to take part in student rallies and demonstrations.

When the masses of workers broke through the obstacles put up by the French revisionist bosses and launched throughout the country a powerful wave of strikes, occupying the factories and detaining the capitalists and thus aiming the spearhead of their struggle directly at the capitalist system, the French revisionist bosses tried in a thousand and one ways to check the growth of the mass political struggle and confine the aim of the movement to demands of a purely economic nature. They preached that "all diversionary attempts which may distort the nature of the movement's demands should be opposed." The C.G.T., controlled by the French revisionists, even gave orders that occupation of the factories should be carried out only "in such a way that no conflicts whatsoever should occur"; and they wanted the workers who had occupied factories to release the detained capitalists.

When more than 10 million French workers persevered in their strikes which paralysed the economy of the whole country, and while the monopoly capitalists were being thoroughly roasted by the raging flames of the mass struggle, the French revisionist bosses hurriedly put forward conditions for a possible return to work and gladly accepted the proposals of the French Government, taking part in the "tripartite negotiations" between the government, the capitalists and the scab unions. They ran around everywhere trying to peddle the "agreements" for a settlement in a futile attempt to cajole the workers to return to work with a wage increase of a few francs. Truly, the flunkies are keener than their masters in their foul design to stamp out the flames of revolution as quickly as possible.

When the revolutionary mass movement continued to forge ahead and the nationwide political crisis was

rapidly deepening, the French revisionist bosses stepped up their collaboration with the pro-U.S. Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left and actively schemed to rig up a "people's government of democratic union" which according to them would "open the way to socialism." They were doing their utmost to help the monopoly capitalist class shift the state apparatus from one hand to the other, so that they could beg for some reward from it. A British bourgeois paper praised the French revisionist bosses as "the natural allies of the French Government" in seeking to prevent the workers' movement from developing into a revolutionary movement. This is indeed no exaggeration.

The traitorous activities of the French revisionist leading clique have been actively supported by and carried out in close co-ordination with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. Gnashing their teeth, the Soviet revisionists viciously attacked the French student movement as the "mutinous activities" of "Leftists" and "adventurists." Singing the same tune as the French revisionists, they energetically spread the nonsense that the French monopoly capitalist class had made "important concessions" in the "tripartite negotiations," hoping to induce the French working class to give up its revolutionary struggle and knuckle down to the monopoly capitalist class. Moreover, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has again and again extolled the treacherous statements of the French revisionists and the scab unions. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique and the French revisionist leading clique are jackals from the same lair.

Does not the clique of Soviet revisionist renegades talk glibly about the proletariat "standing in the centre of the stage in the present era"? Does it not endlessly repeat that "an important place among the forces opposing imperialism is held by the working class in the developed capitalist states"? The Soviet revisionist renegades pretend that they attach the greatest importance to the workers' movement in Europe. But once the great storm of the workers' and student movements in France and other capitalist countries blew up, these renegades were scared out of their wits. They threw aside their talk of "anti-imperialism" and of the "centre of the stage in the present era," and went on their knees to the workers, pleading with them to maintain "order" and "tranquillity." This fully reveals this pack of swindlers as lackeys who make it their business to maintain imperialist and capitalist "order"; they are counter-revolutionary running dogs in the service of imperialism headed by the United States.

Forty-eight years ago, in analysing and exposing the social-democratic parties in the Second International, Lenin pointed out: "Opportunism is our principal enemy. Opportunism in the upper ranks of the working-class movement is bourgeois socialism, not proletarian socialism. It has been shown in practice that working-class activists who follow the opportunist

trend are better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeois themselves. Without their leadership of the workers, the bourgeoisie could not remain in power." (V.I. Lenin, "The Second Congress of the Communist International," *Collected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. 31, p.231) Now in France, it is precisely the French revisionist leading clique, a gang of renegades and scabs, a gang of new social-democratic bosses, which is playing the role of watchdog for the imperialist and capitalist system of exploitation.

For a long time, at every crucial juncture when the reactionary French ruling class has been in the grip of a grave crisis, the French revisionist leading clique has sold out the fundamental interests of the working class and has served the monopoly capitalist class.

It is still fresh in people's memory that towards the end of World War II when the revolutionary situation in France was excellent, Maurice Thorez, the big boss of the French revisionists, in exchange for the official post of deputy premier, handed over on a silver platter to the bourgeoisie a people's armed force hundreds of thousands strong which had been built up by the French people during the anti-fascist war and thus the prospect of victory for the revolutionary cause of the French people was ruined.

It is still fresh in people's memory that in return for some crumbs thrown to them by the capitalists, these scabs called on the workers to "produce, produce and again produce" for the capitalists; they abused striking workers as "lazybones" and even took harsh disciplinary actions against those Communist Party members who led strikes, thus helping the monopoly capitalists tide over their difficulties.

It is also still fresh in people's memory that at a time when the colonial system of postwar French imperialism was disintegrating, the French revisionist leading clique openly supported the French imperialist policy of national assimilation. They trumpeted loudly in favour of the "French Union" and the "French Community," and even took part in the dirty work of bloody suppression of the Algerian people to help maintain the criminal system of exploitation and enslavement of the colonial people.

On the death of Thorez, de Gaulle made this point-blank statement in a message of condolence: "At a decisive moment for France, Maurice Thorez, responding to my call and as a member of my government, helped maintain national unity." These few words of condolence are very important, very interesting and also very educative.

Having inherited the entire legacy of Thorez, the French revisionist bosses Waldeck Rochet and company are now tailing hard after the Soviet revisionist ruling clique and redoubling their efforts to push on with the modern revisionist line which advocates collaboration between the working class and the monopoly capitalist class, negates class struggle, and betrays the

proletarian socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat; they are completely selling out the cause of the French revolution.

However, imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. The French revisionist bosses, who are working so strenuously to maintain the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie, can never halt the advance of the revolutionary struggle of the French masses. Their shameful betrayal serves precisely to teach people by negative example to see to what extent the modern revisionists have degenerated.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "The people of all countries, the masses of the people who comprise more than 90 per cent of the entire population, invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken step by step; they are bound to oppose imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism." (From the speech at the 7,000-strong meeting in 1962)

The revolutionary French students, the French working class and the French masses want revolution and dare to make revolution. They hold the deep-

rooted authority of the bourgeoisie in scorn and have no fear of brutal suppression by the reactionary ruling authorities. They have challenged the French revisionist clique. Ignoring its gangster-like threats, they have openly exposed its treachery and denounced its policies of betrayal and its never-ending frauds. They have broken through ring after ring of its controls and are quickly awakening in the struggle.

The revolutionary French Marxist-Leninists, the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses of France with their glorious revolutionary tradition will, with the powerful support of the revolutionary people of the world, certainly kick aside all the stumbling blocks and rush forward along the road of self-liberation. No matter how hard the monopoly capitalist class and the revisionist clique struggle in their last-ditch fight, no matter what schemes they cook up, and no matter what difficulties and twists and turns the French people meet in their future struggle, as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."

(June 6, 1968)

Carrying on Paris Commune's Glorious Revolutionary Tradition

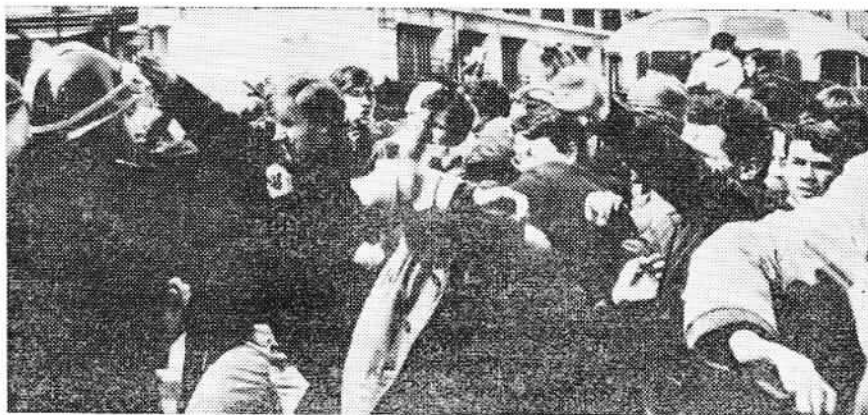
French Workers Enter 4th Week of Their General Strike

UPHOLDING the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune, the French working class is valiantly fighting on, despite the lying and buying-over tactics combined with violent repression by the French

ruling clique and despite the various hoaxes hawked by the French and Soviet revisionist renegade cliques in the service of France's monopoly capitalist class. Initiated on May 17, the general strike which then swept the whole country entered its fourth week on June 7. Undaunted by brute force, the nation's progressive students continued to fight alongside the revolutionary workers. Three weeks of the general strike cost the French capitalists 30,000 million francs. Alarmed, French Premier Pompidou cried out that France remains in a "state of paralysis."

Renault Auto Workers in Forefront Of Struggle

In the last three weeks, the more than 60,000 workers of the factories owned by the Renault Auto-



Students battle reactionary police and security forces on the streets of Paris.

**What elasticity, what historical initiative, what a capacity for sacrifice
in these Parisians!**

— KARL MARX

mobile Company, the largest auto monopoly enterprise in France, standing in the forefront of the nationwide general strike, persisted in their occupation of the plants. French ruling circles thus nursed an inveterate hatred for Renault's revolutionary workers. At 3 a.m. on June 6 the French Government sent out more than 3,000 fully armed security forces in a surprise raid on the workers occupying one of the factories. Armoured cars stormed through the gates, and the security forces forcibly compelled the workers to evacuate.

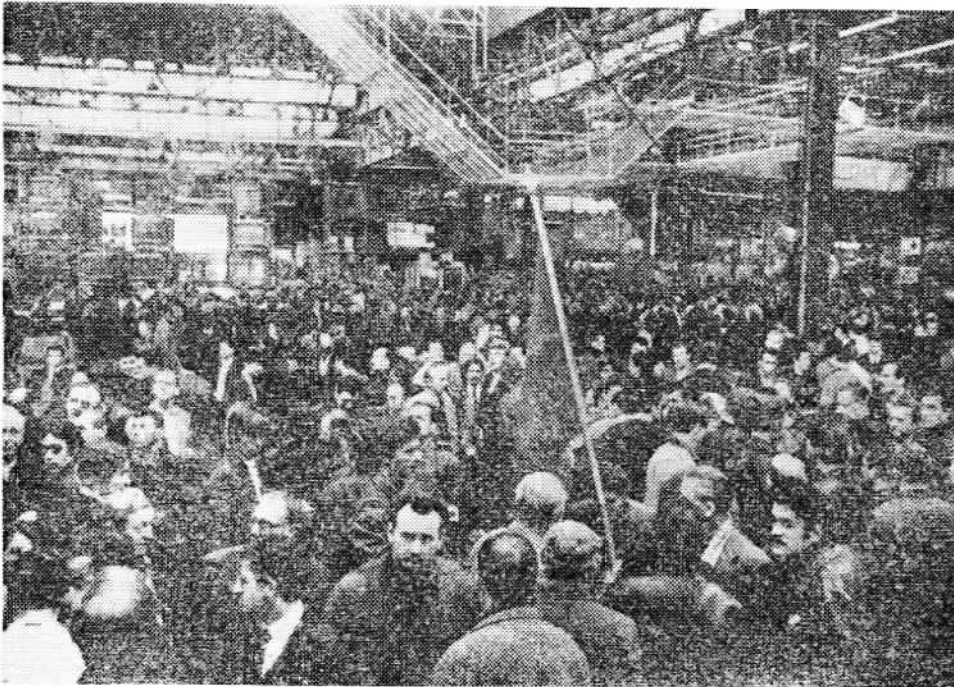
This outrage by the authorities stirred up the just indignation of the revolutionary people in France. In the evening, thousands of workers, students and teachers in Paris staged demonstrations in protest over this occupation by the security forces. Early in the morning of June 7, more than 5,000 Renault workers held a protest rally in front of their factory and decided to re-occupy it. Fired by the revolutionary spirit of rebellion and determined to defy violence, they demanded the immediate withdrawal of the security forces

which had unjustly occupied their factory. They erected barricades around it and courageously fought the bewildered security forces with rocks, incendiary bottles and clubs.

Group after group of Paris students, burning with revolutionary zeal, left the university quarter and rushed to Flins, 40 kilometres away, where the factory is located, to support the just struggle of the Renault workers. The authorities were frightened by the united struggle of the workers and students. Large numbers of police were dispatched to block the main roads leading from Paris to Flins. Although more than 180 students were arrested, several hundred broke through the many obstacles that had been set up to reach Flins where they heroically fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers against the reactionary police and security forces.

French Revisionists and Scabs Kicked Aside

Apart from resorting to bayonets to put down the workers' strike action, the French ruling clique used the French revisionist leading group and scab union bosses to coerce and cajole the workers to return to work. But the flagrant betrayal by the French revisionists and the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) under their control as well as by the other scab union bosses who sided with the monopoly capitalists have made more and more workers realize that these traitors to the French working class are simply stooges for the French ruling clique. Traitors and scabs have now been kicked aside by all workers determined to carry on the revolutionary struggle. At Orly airport



Renault auto workers down tools and occupy factory in strike action.

in Paris, France's largest international airport, most of the workers and staff, having cast aside the so-called "agreement" to return to work cooked up by the C.G.T. with the government and capitalists, decided on the evening of June 4 to continue their strike. But the following day the C.G.T. ordered the striking workers to withdraw their pickets and go back to work. This traitorous action was sharply condemned and boycotted by the revolutionary workers and staff at Orly airport. The revolutionary workers and staff at Marseille and Toulouse airports also announced their refusal to return to work.



Singing *The Internationale*, Paris students hold a big demonstration to support the workers' heroic struggle.

Striking workers on railways, in municipal transport services and postal and telecommunications departments have also spurned the threats of the authorities and the orders of the scab unions and valiantly carried on their strikes. A number of railway stations and post offices, some underground stations and bus depots in Paris are still occupied by striking workers.

In addition to the auto industry, masses of workers in the metallurgical, chemical, aircraft-manufacturing and other major heavy industries have persevered in their strikes and kept the plants in their hands.

On June 4, the French authorities sent out big contingents of police to occupy the state television broadcasting centre in Paris. But the 12,000 workers and administrative staff at the broadcasting and television stations, to oppose government attempts to use the radio stations to spread deceptive propaganda, remained firm in their strike action.

French People's Revolutionary Struggle Irresistible

Waging a stubborn struggle, French students are continuing their occupation of 18 universities and a large number of lycees. At the University of Paris where red flags and banners fluttered in the breeze, students and young workers from the factories engaged in day and night discussions on various questions arising from the student and workers' movement and enthusiastically explored the correct road to revolution. They have compiled and printed great quantities of literature for distribution among the masses. Many often take time out to go to the factories to support the workers.

In this stirring workers' and student movement it is not only the French revisionist group which has been fully exposed as servile stooges fed and fostered by the French monopoly capitalist class. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been fully exposed at the same time as the partner in crime with France's monopoly capital. The heroic feats of the French students in occupying the universities and schools and the French workers in occupying the factories, in pitting revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence, have badly frightened the high and mighty in the Kremlin. Through TASS, *Pravda* and other propaganda media, the Soviet revisionist clique impatiently admonished the French workers to wage "lawful struggles" and not to "create disturbances." This revolting toadying to the French ruling clique to help it out of its sorry plight shows the Soviet revisionists up as a despicable pack of traitors.

But the revolutionary movement of the French people will go forward no matter how the Soviet revisionist clique, the French revisionist group and traitors and scabs of all breeds may sweat for France's monopoly capital. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." The just struggle of the French working class and students, which is inspiring the revolutionary struggles of the people throughout the world, may run into difficulties and twists and turns on the road ahead, but there can be no doubt that they will finally win out.

Revisionist Rule Will Not Last Long

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE storm of the revolutionary mass struggle that has risen in France, the United States and other capitalist countries has now spread to a country ruled by a clique of modern revisionists. The flames of wrath of the people are now burning under the very nose of the small privileged bourgeois stratum which has usurped socialist state power.

A large-scale student movement has been raging for several days in Yugoslavia against the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique. Indignant students in Belgrade and other places have held demonstrations, occupied campus buildings and fought heroically with the reactionary police. The wave of the people's struggle is powerfully pounding away at the revisionist rule of the Tito clique and strikes panic into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. The Associated Press said with alarm that there have been no "previous instances" of this kind since World War II. This reflects the fears of U.S. imperialism.

The Tito clique is the bell-wether used by U.S. imperialism in implementing its policy of "peaceful evolution." U.S. imperialism has for years taken great pains to turn Yugoslavia into a showcase under the signboard of "socialism." Now, this showcase has been smashed to pieces by the eruption of the Yugoslav student movement. "Social self-management," "direct democracy," "power for the 'entire people'" and other frauds much vaunted by the Tito clique have all been thoroughly discredited. More and more Yugoslav people have seen through these revisionist "theories" of the Tito clique as something designed entirely to cover up the restoration of capitalism and to maintain the bourgeois, indeed fascist, dictatorship. The fact that the revolutionary masses have raised such militant slogans as "Oppose sham socialism!" "We do not want capitalist restoration!" and "Down with 'socialist' princes!" fully shows that the broad sections of the people under the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique are awakening; their strong resentment to this reactionary rule has reached a point beyond control.

The rise of the revolutionary mass movement in Yugoslavia is by no means accidental.

The Tito clique has long sold itself to U.S. imperialism and has, catering to the needs of imperialism, restored the capitalist system, auctioned off state sovereignty and rapidly reduced Yugoslavia to a colony of imperialism. The Tito clique and the handful of bureaucrat-comprador capitalists it represents have ruthlessly plundered the people of the fruits of their labour, thus bringing about a daily deterioration in the economic situation and making life impossible for the people. The so-called "economic reforms" introduced in 1965 in particular have plunged the Yugoslav economy deeper into bankruptcy and greatly intensified class polarization. In this country with a population of less than 20 million, the number of the unemployed and those who have been forced to go abroad to earn a living approaches the million mark. In order to maintain its rule, the Tito clique has continuously intensified its fascist dictatorship. Such perverted actions have naturally further aggravated the class contradictions in the country. In recent years, waves of wrathful struggles by the broad masses of the workers and peasants against exploitation and oppression have raged one after another. The Tito clique has all the time been sitting on a volcano, its rule becoming shakier with each passing day.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us that **"in capitalist society contradictions find expression in acute antagonisms and conflicts, in sharp class struggle; they cannot be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only be resolved by socialist revolution."** Countries like Yugoslavia under the rule of revisionist cliques are in essence capitalist countries. In these countries, the modern revisionist cliques have usurped political power, restored capitalism, transformed the dictatorship of the proletariat into that of the bourgeoisie, restored and developed the system of exploitation under which the small privileged stratum rides roughshod over the people and reduces once again the labouring masses to hired slaves. No matter what cloaks they don and what flags they fly, the Tito clique and its like cannot cover up the nature of their regimes which are opposed to the people and to revolution. Where there is oppression there is resistance. Darkness reigns in the Soviet Union and other countries where modern revi-

sionist cliques are in power. The people of these countries who comprise more than 90 per cent of the population will surely rise in revolution.

No reactionary force will step down from the stage of history of its own accord. The Tito clique is resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to cope with the revolutionary mass movement in Yugoslavia, vainly

hoping to put out by a combination of force and deception the flames of the Yugoslav people's resistance struggle. But none of its efforts will be of any avail. Revisionist rule will not last long. The Tito renegade clique and its like will inevitably be thrown into the garbage heap of history by the people.

(June 10)

Yugoslav Students in Revolt

THE great storm of revolutionary mass struggles sweeping Europe and North America has hit Yugoslavia. In this country ruled by the modern revisionist clique, the student masses have risen in revolt.

University students in Belgrade, Zagreb and other cities throughout Yugoslavia had by June 8 kept up a week of large-scale rallies and demonstrations. Their slogans — such as "Oppose sham socialism!" "Down with the 'Red' bourgeoisie!" "Oppose the restoration of capitalism!" and "Workers, peasants, soldiers and students, unite!" — are highly militant and political. Besides opposing the revisionist educational system, they are directed against the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique.

The large-scale demonstrations were initiated by the university students in Belgrade, who account for one-third of all those in Yugoslavia. By brutally suppressing them on June 2, the Tito clique simply poured oil on the fire. The police not only used truncheons and hoses against the demonstrating students, but opened fire on them. More than 100 students were wounded and injured and 20 others arrested.

Early next morning, 5,000-6,000 students, defying interference and obstruction by the Tito clique, held a meeting. They indignantly protested against the bloody suppression and vehemently denounced the revisionist system of education. They emphatically demanded severe punishment for the culprits, immediate release of the arrested students, removal from office of Belgrade police chief N. Bugarcic and compensation to the injured. A committee to direct the students' actions was set up. After the meeting, the participants took to the streets in a demonstration, holding high placards inscribed with the slogans, "We want jobs," "We want rights," "Punishment for the culprits" and "Freedom of press and freedom of demonstration."

The Yugoslav revisionist authorities hurriedly called out over 1,000 policemen to prevent the demon-

strating students from marching to downtown Belgrade. They also sent a military helicopter to patrol over the area in which the demonstration was held. The policemen again assaulted the students with truncheons and tear-gas grenades. V. Vlahovic, member of the presidium of the central committee of the Yugoslav revisionist party, and other Yugoslav chieftains rushed to the scene trying to carry out political deception among the students; but they were denounced by the demonstrators. The angry students continued their demonstration till afternoon.

On the evening of June 3, about 7,000 to 8,000 students met in their dormitory area to call for a strike and boycott of examinations. The students of the philosophy, philology and natural science faculties occupied the building which houses the rector's office. They hoisted red banners and put up slogans which read: "Down with the bourgeoisie!" "We have had enough of corruption!" "Don't trust the press!" and "The press is lying!"

The next day, the Belgrade students' action committee put forward a number of demands including those for an end to social injustice, elimination of unemployment and for university reforms.

On June 5, the students occupied the buildings of all faculties in the university. They hoisted the red flag on them and put up along the paths in the campus such slogans as: "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Oppose the restoration of capitalism!" "Down with the 'Red' bourgeoisie!" "Down with 'socialist' princes!" "The university should be accessible to more children of the workers and peasants!" "Workers and students oppose sham socialism!" and "We don't want capitalist restoration!" There were also slogans calling on the workers to rise up against the reactionary rule of the Tito clique. The students put forth their demands in big-letter posters pasted on street walls. Large numbers of Belgrade residents gathered to read them.

On June 6 and 7, the students continued to hold meetings demanding that the Yugoslav revisionist au-

thorities release at once those students who were unjustifiably arrested and illegally interrogated in the previous few days. They also demanded the punishment of the culprits who barbarously suppressed the students and the withdrawal of the police sealing off the university. Speaking at these meetings, many students and teachers indignantly condemned the Tito renegade clique for its crime of restoring capitalism. They expressed strong dissatisfaction over such phenomena as the special rights enjoyed by the privileged stratum and discrimination against the children of the workers and peasants who are kept out of the schools. They pointed out that many workers are now living on minimum wages and are in dire poverty, while some other people are wallowing in wealth.

The revolutionary action of the Belgrade students won the immediate backing of those in other parts of the country.

On June 5, the students of Zagreb held a meeting to voice their warm support for the Belgrade students' struggle. They demanded democracy, university reforms, abolition of all special privileges in society, an end to the phenomenon of a few people getting rich and abolition of exploitation. They sang *The Internationale* and shouted the slogans "We support our colleagues in Belgrade" and "Their demands are also our demands." Two representatives of the Belgrade University students gave an account at the meeting of their struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists' reactionary rule.

On June 6, some Zagreb University students proposed that they go among the workers and acquaint them with their demands. This was warmly supported by the broad masses of the students. When one of the initiators spoke at a discussion in the faculty of political science, his speech was interrupted on several occasions by cheers of "workers-students." Students of this university have adopted their programme for action in which they demand "realization of the genuine emancipation of the working class" and "freedom of publication, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly."

At Sarajevo on June 4, over 3,000 students held meetings and a demonstration to back up their fellow students in Belgrade. Defying police interference and assault, they broke through three police cordons and demonstrated before the executive organ of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their action won the support of the residents of the city.

On June 5, Sarajevo University students again demonstrated on the campus in defiance of a police ban. The Sarajevo authorities slandered the actions of the students as "riots" and "hooliganism" and declared the students' action committee "illegal," but this only angered the students more.

The students of Nish, Split, Osijek, Novi Sad, Titograd, Ljubljana, Skoplje, Mostar, Rijeka and Prilep have also held demonstrations and rallies.

The Tito clique is terrified by the revolutionary actions of the Yugoslav students and has held several "emergency meetings" to discuss repressive measures. While paying lip-service to "improving" the students' material conditions and promising to "accept" some of their demands, it is at the same time trying in every possible way to sow discord among the students in order to split their ranks. On the other hand, it has smeared the students' struggle as activities organized by "individuals and extremist groups" through "demagogical slogans." It has issued an order "prohibiting all demonstrations, meetings and marches in streets, on squares and other public places in Belgrade." The Tito clique has also blockaded Belgrade University campus, closed down the university journal *University Students* and banned the publication and distribution of leaflets by the students. On June 6, it maliciously declared that it would "take steps" to deal with those "engaged in hostile activities in accordance with the law."

To put down student resistance, the Tito clique is intensifying its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. However, neither its armed suppression nor its political deception can prevent the Yugoslav students and people from rising in resistance.

The Aggravation of the Politico-Economic Crisis And Sharpening of Class Contradictions in Yugoslavia

UNDER the impact of the great storm of the revolutionary mass movements in France and other parts of Europe as well as North America, a large-scale student movement has broken out in Yugoslavia where the Tito renegade clique rules. This is the inevitable outcome of serious aggravation of the politico-economic crisis and the sharpening of class contradictions in the country.

Kowtowing to imperialism abroad and restoring capitalism at home, the Tito clique has brought about a continuous aggravation of the politico-economic crisis in the country. Since 1965, the Tito clique has been forcibly carrying out "all-round economic reforms" which have brought about a further bourgeoisification of Yugoslavia, turning it into a colony. This has led to a further deterioration of the economy and more

acute class contradictions. According to Yugoslav official statistics, the rate of increase in industrial production in Yugoslavia was 8 per cent in 1965. It dropped to 4 per cent in 1966. In 1967, it was 0.4 per cent lower than 1966. In the countryside, the rampant growth of capitalism and the large-scale dumping of U.S. "surplus" farm produce have brought about prolonged stagnation in agricultural production. To feed itself, Yugoslavia has to import large amounts of wheat every year. Per capita output of maize, eggs, milk and other farm and dairy products is lower than the pre-war level.

For a long time, the Tito clique has hitched the country's economy on to the broken-down wagon of imperialism. As a result it has become one of its petty dependencies. As the grave economic and financial crises of the capitalist world are having a serious effect on Yugoslavia's economy, the Tito clique finds the going tougher and tougher. Since the end of World War II, it has received as much as \$6,000 million of "aid" from the imperialists, more than 60 per cent of it "U.S. aid." Imperialist "aid" amounts to about one-third of the country's annual economic investments. The situation with Yugoslavia's exports has been deteriorating during the past few years. Last year's trade deficit amounting to \$450 million is an all-time high for the country. The trade deficit for the first quarter of this year is some \$30 million higher than for the same period last year. Foreign debts incurred by the Tito clique have now reached \$1,800 million and Yugoslavia is one of the most heavily indebted countries. The Yugoslav revisionist clique has cried out in alarm that the world capitalist economic crisis has created "still more difficult conditions" for Yugoslavia's economy.

In order to rid itself of its difficulties and head off the crisis, the Tito clique has been making an unscrupulous onslaught on the working people. The series of reactionary measures taken by the Tito clique, such as wage cuts, dismissal of workers, raising of prices and the closing down of enterprises, gravely threaten the existence of the Yugoslav working people. The Yugoslav press disclosed that 788 enterprises had closed down in the country in the past few years, including more than 130 in 1967. In more than 360 other important enterprises, the workers often receive the bare minimum wages. Large numbers of workers have been laid off as a result of the merger and closing down of enterprises. Unemployment now exceeds the 600,000 mark. Another 300,000 have been compelled to go abroad to seek a living. For the youth, unemployment poses a still more serious problem. *Borba*, mouthpiece of the Yugoslav revisionists, has disclosed that, by the end of this year, there will be 420,000 unemployed young people. Such a mammoth army of unemployed in a country with a total population of less than 20 million shows that the Yugoslav working people are living in dire poverty under the Tito clique's ruthless oppression, extortion and exploitation.

Prices have been soaring for years in succession. And life has become more miserable for the broad

masses of the working people. According to the Yugoslav press, from September 1965 to the end of 1967, retail prices of commodities have gone up 16.1 per cent. In the first quarter of 1968, retail prices were 3.2 per cent and the cost of living 6.2 per cent higher than at the end of last year. The paper *Rad* disclosed in an article on April 26 this year that the broad masses of the urban working people in the lower income brackets "have to spend 60 per cent of their wages on food alone." University students are also in difficult straits. Their cost of living has been approximately doubled in a little more than two years. Class differentiation in the countryside has become more acute. The Tito clique has admitted that "the economic reforms have accelerated the differentiation in the countryside," that "a number of peasant households have become commodity producers while others have lost their means of existence" and that "40 per cent of the peasant households just manage to make a bare subsistence . . . and have become victims of the usurers in the countryside."

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance; wherever there is exploitation, there is struggle. The struggle of the broad masses of workers and peasants to safeguard their basic rights and to resist exploitation and oppression has been developing in the past few years. According to obviously doctored figures in the Yugoslav press, more than 1,100 workers' strikes have taken place in the country in the last five years. In 1967, the strikes were more frequent and spread to all parts of the country. The workers of some factories have even taken to the streets and demonstrated, holding placards saying "We want work" and "Down with the factory managerial committee!" In other factories, the workers have taken drastic actions such as beating up the stool-pigeons planted among them by the Tito clique. In the same year, the labouring peasants in various parts of the country have risen to resist taxes and levies and to oppose the expropriation of peasant land by the Tito clique's "state farms." All this shows clearly the daily awakening of the broad masses of the Yugoslav working people.

Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, has pointed out: "The people of all countries, the masses of the people who comprise more than 90 per cent of the entire population, invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken step by step; they are bound to oppose imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism." The current large-scale student movement in Yugoslavia, which is spearheaded against the reactionary rule of the Tito clique, is a sign of the rapid political awakening of the Yugoslav people. With their glorious revolutionary traditions, the Yugoslav people will eventually put the renegade Tito and his ilk in the dock of history.

The Nation's Armymen and Civilians Earnestly Study Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction

CHAIRMAN MAO has recently pointed out: "To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people — this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

This instruction of Chairman Mao's penetratingly reveals the counter-revolutionary essence of all forms of bourgeois dictatorship in the world and of the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. It points out to us the immense historic significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the last few days, proletarian revolutionaries, hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army throughout the country have earnestly studied this instruction in meetings and discussion forums. They hold that Chairman Mao's latest instruction is a powerful ideological weapon for vanquishing domestic and foreign class enemies and a beacon light guiding the winning of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After repeated study of this instruction, the mass of revolutionary workers said: Chairman Mao's latest instruction most incisively and penetratingly points out the fundamental distinction between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. Chairman Mao's heart beats at one with the hearts of us revolutionary workers; it is always Chairman Mao who shows us the way forward at every crucial moment of the revolution and on every key issue. China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, of imperialism and revisionism, of the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. They left no stone unturned in frenziedly suppressing the revolutionary masses. We revolutionary workers must be boundlessly loyal, as Comrade Men Ho was, to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry on and deepen revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and launch uninterrupted and fierce attacks on the class enemy.

The revolutionary cadres and masses of the Taoyuan Production Brigade in Funing County, Hopei Province, said: Our brigade was used by China's Khrushchov to try out his scheme of restoring capitalism. The "Taoyuan experience" cooked up by China's Khrushchov and his wife was out-and-out

counter-revolutionary trash used to suppress the masses and exercise a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the revolutionary cadres and masses.

Speaking at a forum, young militiamen of the Sanyuanli Production Brigade of the commune bearing the same name on the outskirts of Kwangchow stated: The Kuomintang reactionaries, the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes always suppressed the broad masses of the people in cold blood. The bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party was aimed at repressing the proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the people, practising a bourgeois dictatorship and restoring capitalism. We must defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with our lives and thoroughly repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. We must constantly raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

In their article entitled "Implement Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction in an All-Round Way, Always Have Faith in, Rely on and Protect the Broad Masses," the proletarian revolutionaries of the organs directly under the air force wrote: Having faith in and relying on the masses is a fine tradition of our Party and an inexhaustible source of our strength in making revolution. We learn from practice that the question of one's attitude towards the masses is the watershed between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line and a fundamental distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The proletarian revolutionary line consists in having faith in, relying on, protecting the masses and respecting their revolutionary initiative, whereas the bourgeois reactionary line consists in having no faith in, fearing and suppressing the masses, looking upon them as ignorant and incapable and exercising a bourgeois dictatorship over them. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution. Only by fully mobilizing the masses can this great political revolution be carried out; only by supporting the masses' initiative can this revolution advance from victory to victory.

The article pointed out: To really protect the broad masses of the revolutionary people, it is imperative to make a strict distinction between the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, always direct the spearhead of struggle against the handful of class enemies and never against the class brothers in our own ranks and the revolutionary masses.

Under all circumstances, we must persist in uniting the masses, holding firm to the general orientation of the struggle and educating greater numbers of the masses to unite under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to win fresh victories.

Members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are earnestly studying this great instruction of Chairman Mao's. They use this instruction to review and sum up their work. They hold that the great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction once again indicates the basic orientation for the building of the revolutionary committee. They all agree that Chairman Mao's instruction is of tremendous historic significance in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolutionary political power of the proletariat, they declare, means nothing but protecting and cherishing the people and hitting hard at the handful of class enemies. A responsible comrade of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee said: To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people has always been the watershed between revolution and counter-revolution. Whether or not we stand resolutely on the side of the broad masses of the people in all our work is a major issue

concerning whether or not we are carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must follow Chairman Mao's great teachings, boldly mobilize and firmly rely on the broad revolutionary masses and resolutely hit hard and squarely at the handful of class enemies.

A standing committee member of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee noted: Political power means the power of suppression. The revolutionary committee is a new-born revolutionary political power; its function in exercising dictatorship is to suppress the handful of class enemies. Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "Without extensive people's democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and political power will be unstable. Without democracy, without arousing the masses and without supervision by the masses, it is impossible effectively to exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements or effectively to reform them; they will continue to make trouble, and there is still the possibility of a restoration." To exercise the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must warmly protect the masses of the people and correctly treat the broad masses of the revolutionary people. Divorcing ourselves from and losing the masses means losing everything.

Reminiscences of Comrade Men Ho

The great call to learn from Comrade Men Ho (see "Peking Review", No. 23), which was approved by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, has become a guide to action for hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in China. Vigorous campaigns to propagate and emulate Comrade Men Ho have been initiated in factories, rural people's communes, army units, government offices and schools everywhere. National and local papers have published many reminiscences of Comrade Men Ho, articles written by the heroes and the revolutionary masses on various fronts about what they had learnt from Men Ho, comments, essays, poems and works of art praising him.

We are publishing excerpts in this issue from some of the reminiscences of Men Ho written by his comrades-in-arms, family members and relatives. From different aspects, these writings present the glorious image of Men Ho—"Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."—Ed.

Men Ho — A Good Fighter Educated by the Great Leader Chairman Mao

by Men Chin-chung, the late Comrade
Men Ho's father

I LIVE in Laiyuan County in Hopei Province. Before liberation, I worked throughout the year as a hired labourer for the landlords and sometimes did odd jobs for them but still I wasn't able to eke out a living.

Men Ho was born in late 1928 in our small weather-beaten mud house. A cold wind blew into the room

through the cracks in the wall. His mother shivered as she lay under a thread-bare cotton quilt, the only one the family possessed. After Men Ho's birth, there was no rice in the house. His mother struggled to her feet, took a basket and braving the biting wind went out to beg from door to door. Like the rest of the family, Men Ho had to exist practically on wild vegetables from the time of his birth. When he was eight years old, I took him to work for the landlord as a farm hand.

In 1940, 40 days of continuous heavy rain washed out all the crops in Laiyuan County, and the merciless landlord, seeing he could no longer squeeze anything out of us, kicked both of us out without hesitation.

Those were the days when it was difficult to find even wild vegetables. What could my family live on? With tears streaming from our eyes, my wife and I had to sell Men Ho's nine-year-old younger brother and three-year-old sister for a few dozen *jin* of maize and sorghum.

A month later, the two children, who had been beaten black and blue, stole back home. They were weeping. My wife and I cried too when we saw them so skinny and forlorn. Helpless, I decided to leave the place. Shouldering our tattered baggage and carrying a shabby basket, I took my wife and the five children with me to beg somewhere else. Men Ho was twelve years old at the time.

In spring 1941, we settled in Hsuanhua County. I got into contact with the underground Party organization, and was recommended to work at the Lungyen Iron Mine which was under Japanese control, and took part in the struggle against the class enemy. It was then that young Men Ho first learnt that our great leader Chairman Mao was leading the poor people in the revolution. From that time on he showed deep love for Chairman Mao and a determination to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. He often carried letters and information for the underground Party organization. An urgent letter had to be delivered one evening. It was already dark, and afraid of the risk to him I did not want him to go. But he argued: "If you can go, I can go too. I am a child and it is easier for me to go." I warned him that it was dangerous work and if anything went wrong he would lose his head. He said: "If you are not afraid of death, why should I be?" It was winter and Men Ho's shoes were badly worn. Soon after he left the village he lost one of them. His feet became swollen from the cold and bled from walking over pebbles and among thorns. When he returned home late that night, I asked him if his feet pained him much and he laughed: "When I work for us poor people, I forget all pain."

In 1946, when the Chiang Kai-shek bandits occupied Hsuanhua County, the underground Party organization sent my family back to Laiyuan County which had been liberated. No sooner had Men Ho returned home than he went looking for the People's Liberation Army in the village and happily brought back a portrait of Chairman Mao. Holding the portrait up, he gazed at it as though he were looking at a long-separated member of the family. He put Chairman Mao's portrait up on the wall and looked at it several times a day. When he joined the Youth Association for National Salvation, he was full of drive. He led the young people in standing sentry and keeping close watch on the enemy. He took an active part in the struggle to reduce land rents and interest rates. A vigorous land reform movement started in our village in the summer of 1947. Men Ho took a firm revolutionary stand. In the meetings to struggle against the landlords, he was always one of the first to go on the platform to accuse the landlords of their crimes and take the lead in cheering: "Long

live Chairman Mao!" He always made timely exposure of the plots of the landlords. Praising him, the villagers said: "Though Men Ho is young, he always undertakes big jobs." That year, he had the honour of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Educated by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, Men Ho's proletarian consciousness was steadily enhanced. Not long after he had joined the Party, he longed to enlist in the Liberation Army. He often said: "Only when Chairman Mao and the Communist Party came, were we poor people liberated. I am determined to join the army and go to the front to fight the enemy." Every day, he thought of joining the army. So strong was his desire that he even dreamt about this. When his enlistment application had been approved he was afraid that I would not understand and so he explained: "We poor peasants should take the lead in joining the army to defend the fruits of victory and to win liberation for the poor people of the world." I replied: "You have underestimated your father. Go and it is right for you to go." My wife and I gladly sent him to the army of Chairman Mao.

After Men Ho joined the army I went to his unit three times to see him. Each time I found he had made bigger progress and knew more about the revolution. He often told me: "As we live a better life we must never forget Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and our bitter sufferings in the old society." He said: "Poor and lower-middle peasants are members of the same family, and the landlords, no matter what fine words they speak, are our enemies. We must keep them under close surveillance." During the movement for agricultural co-operation, he told me: "We are poor peasants. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and take the road of collective farming. This is a bright road which Chairman Mao has pointed out to us poor people." His words went deep into my heart, and I was among the first to join the agricultural co-operative and later the people's commune in my place.

In 1961, a handful of Party capitalist roaders in Laiyuan County, at the beck and call of China's Khrushchov, carried out his sinister "*san zi yi bao*" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household). They shouted that "to tide over the difficulties, it is necessary for the commune members themselves to reclaim more small plots of land." They thus created a foul atmosphere in the whole county.

Men Ho came home on leave in the autumn that year and immediately detected that this was a grave class struggle involving whether to take the socialist or the capitalist road. He got us together and talked to us seriously: "This reclamation of small plots of land is no small thing; it means taking the capitalist road. If commune members only work for themselves and do not care about collective production, how can the

people's communes be consolidated? If this is allowed to go on, individual farming will soon return. The poor will get poorer and the rich richer, and we will be pulled back to the old, man-eat-man society."

Then, he educated us by recounting our family's miserable life in the old society, how we had fled from the famine and went begging, and how his younger brother and sister had to be sold. He said that "we poor and lower-middle peasants who are now living in happiness must not forget our bitter past, and the landlords, rich peasants must not be allowed to ride roughshod over us again. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and take the lead in doing a good job in collective production and in taking the socialist road." Returning to his unit, he was still a bit worried. He wrote me a letter reminding me that I should firmly resist any attempt to restore capitalism.

Now he has died heroically. I was grief-stricken. But when I thought how he had proved himself a good son of the working people and a good fighter educated by Chairman Mao, I felt proud of him.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"** Although I am 68 years old, like my son, I am determined to take the bright road mapped out by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the struggle between the two roads in the countryside and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

His Heart Was Always With Chairman Mao

by Chang Feng-ying, Widow of Comrade Men Ho

THE deepest and most unforgettable impression which Men Ho left me from the more than ten years after we were married was that in everything he did he thought of Chairman Mao; his heart was always with Chairman Mao.

He sent his earnest application to join the People's Liberation Army in October 1948, four months after we were married. Mother didn't approve of this and I had some worries about it too, but he explained things to me patiently. "Feng-ying," he said, "we both grew up in poverty. Today, we are liberated and living a happy life. How can we forget our saviour Chairman Mao and forget that there are still many poor people in the world who are not yet liberated?" Having convinced mother and me in this way, he joined the army with a joyous heart.

After the great cultural revolution began, every time he came home from his army unit, the first thing

he did was to polish the glass of the frame on Chairman Mao's portrait until it glittered. Every morning after getting up, he led his children in singing *The East Is Red* before the portrait of Chairman Mao. He often got the whole family together to study quotations from Chairman Mao. He taught his children to recognize Chairman Mao's portrait and to cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" even before they learnt to say "papa" and "mama." Once, as he hugged little five-year-old Ching-tsang he pointed to a portrait of Chairman Mao and said: "Child! Chairman Mao is dearer to you than your father and mother. He is the dearest of all in our family. You should always keep Chairman Mao in mind!" Another time, he came back home with 12 portraits of Chairman Mao; he unframed his own picture and those of the children and put Chairman Mao's portrait in their place. Holding up the frame with Chairman Mao's portrait in it, he gazed at it with increasing feeling. Then he said with elation: "This is excellent. Every time we look up, we'll see Chairman Mao. This will give us inexhaustible drive in making revolution!"

He perseveringly studied Chairman Mao's works every evening, no matter how late he came home. As he didn't have much schooling, he had difficulties in his studies but he was very diligent. Sometimes I woke up to find him still engrossed, reading by the light of the kerosene lamp. He often told me: "A little less sleep doesn't matter much but it won't do to neglect the study of Chairman Mao's works!"

He was very strict about me and the children studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. When I first came to Chinghai, I couldn't even recognize my own name in writing. So I had great difficulties in studying Chairman Mao's works. But he taught me patiently, word by word, sentence by sentence, and explained things to me over and over again. He encouraged me to persevere and overcome my difficulties. He said: "Chairman Mao's works are written specially for us poor people. They are all about revolution. So long as our proletarian feeling is deep, we can understand them." One day, he asked me to recite a quotation from Chairman Mao. I couldn't and this made him unhappy. He said: "I see you've forgotten the bitter past. You can't even memorize Chairman Mao's words." Then he asked our daughter to recite it. She remembered it perfectly and he said happily: "Little Chin follows Chairman Mao's teachings. She is Chairman Mao's good child." All these incidents are an encouragement and a spur to me whenever they come to mind.

Men Ho is no longer with us. I will transform my grief into strength. I will study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way still better. I will, as Men Ho did, always think of Chairman Mao, obey him under all circumstances, closely follow him at all times and do everything for his sake. At the same time, I will teach my children to carry forward his unfulfilled

tasks and strive to be good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Comrade Men Ho Had the Deepest Love for Chairman Mao

by Chao Shu-wen, the late Comrade Men Ho's comrade-in-arms and deputy political commissar of No. 261 Hospital

SINCE Comrade Men Ho enlisted in the army in the summer of 1948, I was with him day and night for nearly four years in a row. The deepest impression he left on me was that he cherished the most profound love for Chairman Mao and for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Born in a poor peasant's family, Comrade Men Ho was illiterate when he joined the army. He started learning to read and write after becoming a P.L.A. man. When he picked up a pen for the first time in his life and learnt to write, he wrote with profound proletarian feeling the five big Chinese characters "毛主席万岁" ("Long live Chairman Mao!").

Comrade Men Ho very diligently studied politics and learnt to read and write. He constantly asked us to help him with his studies, asking us to write in his notebooks such slogans as "Long live the Communist Party!" "Serve the people!" "The People's Liberation Army is the armed force of the people!" "Fight into Nanking and capture Chiang Kai-shek alive!" so that whenever there was time he could read and write them. Later when he learnt more characters, he eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works. As conditions then were tough, we had very few copies of Chairman Mao's works, but our mimeographed political textbooks contained Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. Comrade Men Ho treasured these dearly and never parted with them. Whenever time permitted, he used to study them and consult us about new words. He often asked us to tell him stories about Chang Szu-teh and Bethune. The comrades around him were deeply moved by his great eagerness and boundless political enthusiasm in studying Chairman Mao's works.

One winter night, a piercingly cold wind was blowing. When we returned to our billets at midnight after a meeting, a light was still burning in our room. Opening the door we found Comrade Men Ho intently studying *Serve the People* under a kerosene lamp. Deeply moved, I asked him: "Still studying so late at night?" Turning to me, Comrade Men Ho replied with deep feeling: "How splendid Chairman Mao's words are! Every sentence goes straight to my heart. The more I study, the more I want to study." "It's late. Better study it tomorrow," I advised. While agreeing, Men Ho went on with his reading without the slightest expression of fatigue. In order to study Chairman Mao's works, he spent many sleepless nights in the difficult years of war.

It was Mao Tse-tung's thought that nurtured Comrade Men Ho like sunshine and dew and made him grow and mature rapidly.

"I'll Resist Anything That Does Not Conform to Mao Tse-tung's Thought!"

by Ku Shih-hsiu, the late Comrade Men Ho's comrade-in-arms and a regimental commander

FROM 1956 to 1958, Comrade Men Ho was a platoon leader in our unit.

At the time when the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Teh-huai was pushing a whole package of sinister revisionist trash including "regularization," "the system of one-man command," and the "system of military ranks," Comrade Men Ho was strongly opposed to all this and resolutely resisted these things which ran completely counter to Chairman Mao's line in army building. We still keep a photo taken 11 years ago during a field exercise by our unit. In this picture all the comrades with the single exception of Men Ho wear epaulets. As I remember, someone asked him at that time: "Why don't you wear the epaulets?" He answered: "Chairman Mao teaches us to maintain the glorious traditions of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army. This kind of rotten arrangement completely discards the tradition of unity between officers and men in our Red Army and old Eighth Route Army." This precious photo is historical evidence of how Comrade Men Ho resisted the bourgeois military line and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building.

When taking part in manual labour at that time, Comrade Men Ho used to remove his epaulets and put



Comrade Men Ho determinedly resisted the system of military ranks enforced by the big careerist Peng Teh-huai, who tried to usurp the leadership of the army and opposed the Party. Taking off his jacket with its epaulets, he often joined the fighters and the people in physical labour.

them in his pocket. Someone criticized him for this "guerrilla style" behaviour, but he argued with good reason: "With these things on your shoulders, you can't carry things properly. That will certainly lead to estrangement from the masses!" With selfless and fearless heroism and defiance of storm or tempest, Comrade Men Ho resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building and unswervingly took the road of putting proletarian politics to the fore. This was an important lesson to us.

During the sharp, fierce struggle between the two lines, no matter how heavy was the pressure, resistance and danger, Comrade Men Ho steadfastly, resolutely and courageously adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In 1957, because of his resistance and opposition to the bourgeois military line, Comrade Men Ho was accused by certain people and called all kinds of names, but he replied firmly: "Come what may, I'll resist anything that does not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought! Even if I am dismissed and go back to feed the pigs at home, I'll still follow Chairman Mao to make revolution throughout my life!"

From start to finish, Comrade Men Ho persevered in following and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This was a result of his being reared on Mao Tse-tung's thought, and displays the peerless power of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

"It Is My Duty to Persist in The 'Four Firsts'!"

by Fei Jung-ching, activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the units under the Lanchow Command and deputy commander of the battalion in which the late Comrade Men Ho served

IN 1964, behind the back of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the deputy supreme commander Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching energetically organized large-scale demonstrations of and competitions in military skill; he frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building, and attempted in vain to realize his criminal scheme of usurping the army leadership and opposing the Party. At that time I was a staff officer of the regiment's training section. In early April I was dispatched to see how military training was going on in the 5th company in which the late Comrade Men Ho served. No sooner had I arrived than I heard that there was quite a lot of resistance to the programme of organizing demonstrations of and competitions in military skill, that the political instructor Men Ho did not support it. One morning I took up with Comrade Men Ho the question of giving intensified training to the "crack fighters' squad" and asked his support for this. He firmly told me: "Comrade, to stress military affairs alone without grasping proletarian politics does not in any way con-

form to Mao Tse-tung's thought!" He also recalled for me the stories about Tung Tsun-jui, Huang Chi-kuang and other combat heroes and reminded me never to forget Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction: Men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought constitute the greatest fighting strength. Like a cooling medicine given to a patient in a fever, this talk cooled my head. On my own initiative I withdrew my mistaken proposal.

A few days later, I made another proposal to Comrade Men Ho. I suggested that the fighters who grasped things slowly and were not so outstanding in military skills should be transferred from the "crack fighters' squad" to other squads. The reason I gave was that these fighters might adversely affect the squad's military training record. Just as before, Comrade Men Ho saw things quite differently. He said: "In a battle, we rely on the entire company, regiment and army, not on a single 'crack fighters' squad.' Can such a squad alone win a battle? Moreover, will the fighters respect a crack squad selected in this way?" I could give no answer to this and my plan of transferring the fighters was thus rejected.

As a result of Comrade Men Ho's resolute resistance, the work of training the crack squad in the 5th company made no progress at all. At that time, the regiment sent word to me to intensify the training of this squad so that it could give demonstrations to other companies. However, Comrade Men Ho never gave much attention to this matter. Instead, he vigorously grasped the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and whenever there was time available would do ideological-political work in chats with the fighters. I could wait no longer, so I asked him what he intended to do about the training of the crack squad. He said: "As long as I am in the company, I will see to it that Chairman Mao's works are studied. Persisting in the 'four firsts'* is my supreme task and bounden duty as a political instructor."

Despite the evil pressure for big demonstrations of and competitions in military skill, for a whole month the daily study of Chairman Mao's works, the political classes and ideological-political work continued in the 5th company without change.

In 1965 Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching's big scheme to usurp the army leadership and oppose the Party. Only then did I get a deeper understanding of the fact that the struggle waged by Comrade Men Ho was a great struggle to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building.

*The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

An Unforgettable Talk on the Training Ground

by Wang Ho-yin, a squad leader in the late Comrade Men Ho's company, and a "five-good" soldier

IN 1964, I was appointed the leader of the 5th squad. At that time, I was thinking of how to bring the squad up to the level of the best or next to the best squad. The adverse current of organizing demonstrations of and competitions in military skill spread by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching was then running strongly and made me temporarily lose my bearings. I thought, since contests in military skill were being held everywhere, our squad would no doubt be highly praised for its demonstration if I were able to boost up the level of its military skill. So I grasped every spare minute to practise military skills and tactics.

One afternoon, I was organizing the squad to carry out a field exercise. My comrades showed great alertness and what they did was like real fighting against the enemy. All this should have been praised. But thinking of the coming demonstration, I wanted their performance to please the eye. I criticized incessantly, first one for not being in step, and then another for not speaking the words of command fluently. I worked myself into a sweat.

During the break, political instructor Men Ho came over. He asked with concern: "Fifth squad leader, what's happened?" I answered: "I give comrades the opportunity to practise every day, but they don't make a good show of even very simple operations. To be leader of such a squad is really difficult!" Nodding thoughtfully, instructor Men Ho patted me on the shoulder and asked me to sit down to have a chat, just as if he had already known what was in my mind.



When the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching clamoured for "putting military affairs in first place," Comrade Men Ho said: "If anyone wants to put military affairs in first place and squeeze out proletarian politics from this company, they'll have to dismiss me first! As long as I am political instructor, I will insist on carrying out the 'four firsts.'"

Hurriedly, I took the initiative, making a request: "Instructor Men, how about you giving me some of your experience in being a good squad leader." He smiled: "Yes, that is what I want to talk to you about." Then he questioned me on how to make the fifth squad a good one. I gave my views. After my answer, he pointed out acutely: "Hsiao Wang, you have changed a bit. All day long you talk about military training and think about military demonstrations. You are actually working entirely in a formalistic way. If you continue in this way, you will lead your squad astray. Chairman Mao has said: 'Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles.' You should act fully according to Chairman Mao's instructions."

I still tried to justify myself by saying that grasping military training was for the purpose of implementing the "four firsts." On hearing this, Men Ho anxiously asked me whether I knew the story of Tung Tsun-jui* or not. He then stood up, with his left hand on his pistol holster and his right hand extended as if holding something up, imitating the stance of Tung Tsun-jui. Then he said to me: The reason why Tung Tsun-jui could hold the explosive charge in place and die for the revolution at the crucial moment was not because he had practised this action well during his life. It was because he was well trained ideologically, had attained a high level of political consciousness and was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

He emphasized again and again that military skill needed man to grasp it. If I wanted military skill to show its power and if I wanted to lead a squad well, he said, I must pay attention to ideological-political work and make great efforts in developing correct thinking and good styles of work among members of the squad. Finally he urged me to earnestly study Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*.

That evening, instructor Men Ho came to the fifth squad again. He told us: "In the past, winning battles depended on man's political consciousness; so will it be in the future. You should always persist in carrying out the 'four firsts.'"

His words cleared my mind like a dash of cold water. I began to see things clearly.

The next day, together with the leader of our Party group, we examined the errors we had made due to adopting the purely military viewpoint. We discussed how to strengthen the study of Chairman Mao's works in the squad and how to mobilize everyone to do ideological-political work. Following this, a situation in which everyone was putting politics in command was gradually established in our squad.

*Tung Tsun-jui was a 19-year-old combat hero who died in the war for the liberation of the Chinese people. When sent to destroy an enemy pillbox built on a bridge, he found there was no place in which to put the explosive charge. Without hesitation he held the charge against the underside of the bridge with his upstretched arm. He died a martyr's death while the enemy pillbox was destroyed. —Ed.

This is how Comrade Men Ho, with his high sense of political responsibility, helped me and my comrades to persist in Chairman Mao's line in army building, and persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Singing and Acting Are Part Of Class Struggle

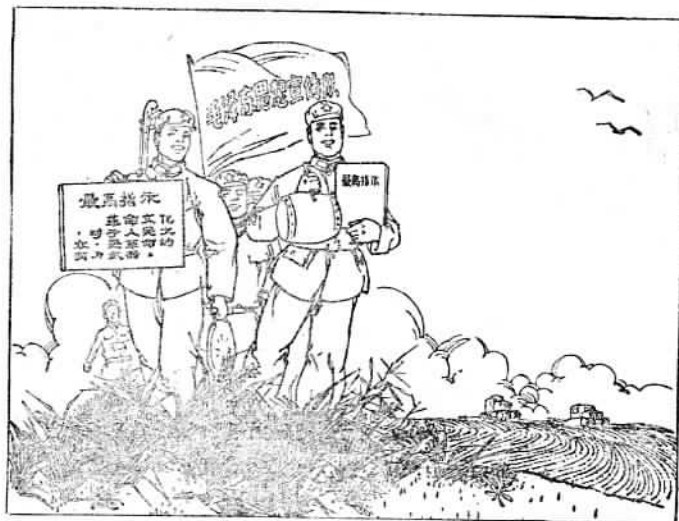
by the Singing and Acting Group of the late Comrade Men Ho's company

OUR former political instructor Comrade Men Ho loved to sing revolutionary songs and put on revolutionary items. He used to join us in composing and rehearsing items and performing them.

He often told us: "Don't look down on cultural activities. Singing a song or putting on a performance in itself is a political lesson. They are all a part of class struggle." Before every rehearsal or performance, he would organize us to study Chairman Mao's great teaching in the *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* that "[our purpose is] to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." This helped us see things clearly and pointed out the orientation for our activities.

One day in 1963, our company put on a programme of singing and other items. Comrade Chao Cheng-kuo, a company cook who had never performed before, sang a ballad in the local Chinghai dialect praising outstanding persons and deeds of the cooking squad in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. There were some comments on this item: some comrades said the technique was too poor; others declared that the content was good despite poor technique. Political instructor Men realized that the two opinions reflected the struggle between two different outlooks on literature and art. He seized the opportunity to educate the men. He praised the act warmly. He said: "It's very good because it portrayed outstanding people and deeds in our company; its level is high because it propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought." He called on everybody to learn from the cooking squad and turn the stage into a strong position for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Political instructor Men was highly indignant when China's Khrushchev and Chou Yang and company flooded the Chinese stage with bad plays and operas about emperors and kings, generals and ministers and scholars and beauties. He educated the men not to see such trash. He said: "We'll only be poisoned by it. We must reform the old operas and plays, and not let them corrupt us!" He also energetically organized us fighters to portray persons and events in our midst, sing revolutionary songs, put on revolutionary plays and operas



Since 1956, Comrade Men Ho had consistently taken the lead in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought through literary and artistic activities to fight against the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art.

and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought in a big way. He not only took the lead in performing but personally composed many revolutionary items. Often after a busy day, or sometimes after a performance, he would stay up far into the night going through Chairman Mao's works and looking up words in the dictionary as he worked on new pieces or revised old ones. All his items reflected deep love for the great leader Chairman Mao and praised the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. His *Mao Tse-tung's Thought Illuminates the World, Workers, Peasants and Soldiers of the Mao Tse-tung Era, Mao Tse-tung's Thought Brings Up New People* and others were all enthusiastically received by the cadres and fighters as well as the revolutionary masses.

Our company and the Bacang Farm had a get-together on National Day, 1964. Political instructor Men led our singing and acting group on stage to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, and we received a big welcome from the masses. After we left the stage, there was the sound of gongs and drums, and an old opera about a scholar and a beauty started. Comrade Men Ho, who was taking off his make-up, became so furious when he learnt of this that he promptly ordered the platoon leader on duty to lead the whole company out of the place. He showed the firm stand of a revolutionary fighter who is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Comrade Men Ho always resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and serving proletarian politics, and he closely co-ordinated literary and artistic activities with current political tasks. Just a few days before he died, in immediate response to Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people," he had arranged a programme with us overnight and told us to speed up rehearsals so as to bring it to the farms and people's communes as quickly as possible. We never thought this was to be Comrade Men Ho's final instruction to us.

The Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung Guides Us Forward

Labour models in industry and agriculture, outstanding P.L.A. men, revolutionary leading cadres, and activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought from every field, have written a host of articles commemorating the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee drawn up under the personal guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao. They hail the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China won under the guidance of this epoch-making document. Below we print excerpts from some of these articles carried in various newspapers in the country. — Ed.

We Won't Let the Historical Tragedy of the Soviet Union Repeat Itself in China

by the "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and
Cherishing the People"

THE Circular drawn up under Chairman Mao's guidance is the beacon-light for continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. It is a most powerful ideological weapon for preventing and combating revisionism.

Lenin and Stalin built in the Soviet Union the first socialist state. Then the Khrushchov revisionist clique usurped state power in the country and turned the proletarian dictatorship into a bourgeois dictatorship. It caused socialism to evolve into capitalism, and brought about a big retrogression in the history of the Soviet Union. This grave historical lesson teaches us that, in a socialist country, there still exists the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and that "if things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time." We must never forget this.

*This is the title of honour conferred upon the 4th Platoon of the 6th Company of P.L.A. Unit 6011 with the personal approval of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. See *Peking Review*, No. 52, 1967, p. 21.—Ed.

In this Circular, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out clearly: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being trained as our successors, persons like Khrushchov, for example, who are still nestling beside us. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement, including the tragic lesson of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, and personally initiated and led this great proletarian cultural revolution which is unparalleled in history. This revolution is aimed precisely at destroying the roots of revisionism, preventing counter-revolutionary revisionists from usurping the leadership, preventing the proletarian dictatorship from turning into a bourgeois dictatorship, preventing the restoration of capitalism in China and preventing the historical tragedy of the Soviet Union from happening in China.

The mighty waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution have destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov hidden in our Party; they have swept out the counter-revolutionary revisionists, who oppose the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary double-dealers and smashed

their conspiracy to subvert China's proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. A mighty victory has been achieved.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out profoundly: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has enabled us to see even more clearly that the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party uncovered by the revolutionary masses are a sinister, counter-revolutionary gang that represents the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, of imperialism, the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. They are renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary revisionists of all stripes hidden in our Party. They were the Khrushchovs who nestled beside us and the most dangerous enemies of the proletariat under socialism. If they were not overthrown, then the historical tragedy of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other countries controlled by revisionist renegade cliques would be repeated in China, and our country would be pulled back to the dark days of Kuomintang reactionary rule.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power. Similarly, the sole aim of counter-revolution in desperately struggling against the revolutionary forces is the preservation of its political power." Power must be grasped firmly by the proletarian revolutionaries. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries, under Chairman Mao's leadership, have wrested back into their own hands the power usurped by China's Khrushchov and others of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in various regions and departments. But we must be fully aware of the fact that class struggle is far from over. We must never forget that the fundamental question of the revolution is political power, and never for a moment cease to consolidate the revolutionary power of the proletariat.

The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the powerful ideological weapon for guarding against and combating revisionism. To prevent the repetition in China of the historical tragedy of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union, the fundamental thing is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and effectively, and to arm the hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians with it.

Great Victory for Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by Wei Feng-ying*

LIAONING Province is an important industrial base of our motherland. For a long time in the past, China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in northeast China and the Liaoning area, recruited renegades and accepted deserters, frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed through a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to restore capitalism in Liaoning Province. When the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution spread far and wide and threatened them, they put up a last desperate struggle. They obstinately pressed ahead with the bourgeois reactionary line, played many counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks and imposed a white terror on the revolutionary masses. When their schemes were exposed by the proletarian revolutionaries, they disguised themselves and took over the revolutionary slogans while continuing to incite the masses to fight amongst themselves and trying to undermine the unity between the army and the people and disrupt the great cultural revolution in the vain hope of saving themselves from their inevitable doom. In these sharp and complicated class struggles, the working class of Liaoning Province, with the help of the People's Liberation Army, has stood together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the young revolutionary Red Guard fighters, the broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres. Firmly grasping that sharpest of weapons—Mao Tse-tung's thought—and standing firm on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have waged a life-and-death struggle against the handful of class enemies and inflicted an ignominious defeat on them.

Looking back at the militant course of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Liaoning Province and Shenyang city over the past two years, we find that at all times we are linked heart to heart with Chairman Mao. It is our great supreme commander Chairman Mao who personally directs our battles. Every victory is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

The Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committees have been established. But class struggle has by no means ended. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord." We must

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heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold against the schemes of the class enemy to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat; we must firmly carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Firmly Grasp Class Struggle

by Keng Chang-so*

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "Never forget class struggle." Practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past two years has further borne out the correctness and greatness of Chairman Mao's theses on classes and class struggle.

In our Wukung Village in Jaoyang County, the poor and lower-middle peasants, responding to Chairman Mao's great call — "Get organized!", embarked on the bright socialist road of agricultural collectivization. We took the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao. China's Khrushchov and his agents in Hopei, however, tried their best to restore capitalism in our village. When we poor and lower-middle peasants, following Chairman Mao's instructions, started agricultural co-operatives, they cried that "agricultural co-operation is not the direction of development," and tried to strangle our co-ops. When we put proletarian politics in command in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "politics is the commander, the soul in everything," they wanted us to follow the principle of "material incentives" and "put economics in command." The landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in the village struck up a chorus with China's Khrushchov. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we poor and lower-middle peasants shattered their schemes. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, these class enemies, unreconciled to defeat, used counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics in trying to sow dissension between the revolutionary cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in order to split them.

Chairman Mao teaches us to "grasp revolution and promote production." The enemies of the proletariat, however, spread anarchism, undermine labour discipline and sabotage production. When the revolutionary masses devoted their time to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the handful of class enemies went around telling vulgar stories so as to prepare public opinion for restoring capitalism. When we criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line, they attempted to turn this to their own use and stirred up a Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse previous correct decisions. In a word, these scoundrels are always trying to seize power from the poor and lower-middle peasants. We poor and lower-middle

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peasants, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, saw through these schemes of our class enemies in good time and smashed their repeated onslaughts, exposed them and imposed the proletarian dictatorship on them. As a result of this struggle, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has taken root in people's minds, and the poor and lower-middle peasants' level of consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines has been greatly raised.

Consolidating and Developing The Revolutionary Committee

by Proletarian Revolutionaries of Kwéiyang Cotton Mill

CHAIRMAN MAO says: "The 'three-in-one' revolutionary committee is a creation of the working class and the masses in the current great cultural revolution." We proletarian revolutionaries have always cherished and supported our mill's revolutionary committee and have been waging a struggle for its consolidation and development.

The revolutionary committee is the fighting headquarters leading the proletariat in their struggle against the bourgeoisie. The class enemy mortally fears and hates it. Ever since our mill's revolutionary committee was established, the handful of renegades, enemy agents and diehard capitalist roaders in the mill have resorted to all kinds of underhand and despicable means in vain attempts to undermine it. One capitalist roader slandered the revolutionary committee's effort to purify and consolidate its class ranks as "carrying out a new bourgeois reactionary line" and demagogically incited some of the masses who did not know the real facts to oppose the revolutionary committee. One renegade furtively stirred up an evil trend of counter-revolutionary economism and anarchism in a vain attempt to subvert the revolutionary committee by undermining production.

We stand firm on the side of the new-born revolutionary committee and are launching a vigorous counter-attack against the class enemy. We have already held several meetings to expose and struggle against the counter-revolutionary activities of these capitalist roaders, renegades and enemy agents. Through these meetings, we have exposed the class enemy's evil design to drive a wedge between the masses and the revolutionary committee and subvert the committee. Vigorous campaigns for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation have also been organized in all workshops to refute the fallacies spread by the class enemy and eliminate their pernicious influence. Warmly responding to the call of the mill's revolutionary committee, we have organized shock forces in all workshops to grasp revolution and promote production. We strive to be both vanguards in revolution and path-

breakers in production, and so smash the class enemy's schemes to undermine production and subvert the revolutionary committee.

We Must Be Pupils of the Revolutionary Masses

by Chang Cheng-ming, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking General Knitwear Mill

SHORTLY after I began to take part in the work of our revolutionary committee, the comrades from the P.L.A. unit helping the Left in the mill jointly chose for me this quotation from Chairman Mao: "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop." Having repeatedly studied this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, I set myself to learn modestly from the new cadres and co-operate with them in the work of the revolutionary committee, so as to unite our efforts in building the committee into a staunch and militant revolutionary headquarters.

In the revolutionary committee, I was assigned to the work of looking after supplies and daily necessities. Here I work together with a new cadre Comrade Pai Hsi-shan who was formerly a lorry driver. He cherishes an ardent love for Chairman Mao and is a diligent student in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Since being elected a committee member, he has continued to maintain a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. On the one hand, he has actively led the masses in waging a vigorous attack against the class enemy; on the other hand, he has joined the workers in undertaking various kinds of manual labour and sometimes he was so busy that he even gave up the idea of going home on Sundays. I got a sense of boundless strength from seeing how

such new people as he have matured, reared on Mao Tse-tung's thought. We often studied together Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," contrasted ourselves with the three brilliant images of Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man and conducted criticism and self-criticism. From him I have learnt about many of the outstanding qualities of the proletarian revolutionaries, and at the same time, with the lessons I have drawn from how I came to make mistakes, I have helped him overcome his own shortcomings so that he may grow up in a still more healthy way.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Formerly, some cadres regarded participation in manual labour as a "task" which they had to fulfil; now I regard it as a major matter of paramount importance to our ties with the masses. Every day I go to the workshops to sweep the floor. In this way I am able to meet each of the workers and listen to their opinions and get to know their needs. A woman worker has happily told me: "In the past when you were one of the mill's deputy managers, we found it hard to consult you when we had a problem to solve; now you are one of the vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee, you have taken the initiative in coming to our workshops and showing concern for our well-being. That's a big change!" Those words, I think, show the impact of the boundless power of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the days to come, I will redouble my efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, to learn from the broad revolutionary masses more modestly and earnestly, closely unite with them in our struggle and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

To Strengthen Unity and Persist in Struggle Means Victory

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE just struggle of the Arab people against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, is developing in depth. The Palestinian people, in particular, are resolutely carrying on a revolutionary armed struggle against Israel and for national liberation. The Palestinian guerrillas are operating on the

Arab land occupied by Israel and in the vast countryside and mountain areas under its rule, striking blow after blow at the Israeli aggressors and boosting the fighting will of the Arab people and inspiring them with confidence in their victory.

Today a year ago, instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism, Israel flagrantly launched a war of aggression against the Arab countries. Pushing ahead with its plan of neo-colonialist expansion, U.S. imperialism has tried through Israel, its tool for aggression, to conquer the Arab people by force of arms, control and enslave the Arab countries, and preserve and increase its exploitation of the region and especially the huge profits from oil. Although the Arab countries have suffered a temporary setback in the war, the U.S.-Israeli aggressors have failed to bring the Arab people to their knees. On the contrary, the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression has made the Arab people unite more closely in face of their ferocious national enemies and unfold a courageous struggle.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out that **"war has educated the people. . ."** The war which broke out in the Middle East a year ago has aroused and tempered the Arab people, greatly raised their political consciousness and given a tremendous boost to their revolutionary morale.

From this war, the Arab people have recognized more clearly that U.S. imperialism is their No. 1 enemy. In order to enslave and plunder the people of the Arab countries, U.S. imperialism has been frantically pursuing a neo-colonialist policy in the Middle East. When political means fail, it unscrupulously unleashes armed aggression. For the people of the Arab countries to win and safeguard their national independence, it is imperative for them to carry out protracted and repeated struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackey and have trials of strength with them.

Through this war, the Arab people have also come to see more clearly the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In the Middle East war last year, the Soviet revisionists perpetrated a series of crimes of betrayal against the Arab people and played the shameful role of strangling the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab people. After the Glassboro talks, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism further colluded with each other and hatched a big conspiracy to force the Arab countries to bow to the U.S. and Israeli aggressors. The Soviet revisionists who worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism to cook up U.N. "resolutions" on a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question, openly exerted pressure on the Arab countries to coerce them into accepting humiliating terms and recognizing the results of Israeli aggression. They also tried to force the Arab people, and especially the Palestinian people, to lay down their arms and cease their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. At the same time, the Soviet revisionists, in the guise of "support" and "assistance," attempt to control and plunder the Arab countries politically, militarily and economically. This fully ex-

poses the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as a pack of wolves in sheep's clothing.

Through this war, broad sections of the Arab people have realized that to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, which are armed to the teeth, it is imperative to mobilize, organize and arm themselves on an extensive scale and persist in a protracted people's armed struggle. The fact that the Palestinian guerrillas have thrown the Israeli aggressors into utter confusion is fresh proof that people's war is a magic weapon with which the oppressed nations and peoples will defeat the enemy and win liberation.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."**

The contradictions between the Arab people and old and new colonialism headed by the United States and their lackeys are irreconcilable. At present, the Israeli aggressors are continuously launching military provocations against the Arab countries and exerting military pressure on them in an attempt to divide them and extinguish the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle. The people of the Arab countries are watching closely and are on their guard against the so-called "political settlement" scheme hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. At the same time, they are ready at any moment to smash any possible fresh military adventures the Israeli aggressors might launch. This makes it imperative for the people of the Arab countries to unite closely in opposing their common enemy, steadily expand the people's armed forces against imperialism and deal ever more telling blows at the Israeli aggressors.

The present international situation is excellent. The national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is developing vigorously; the mass revolutionary struggle in Europe and North America is gaining momentum as never before; the position of imperialism headed by the United States is worsening; U.S. imperialism, in deep trouble at home and abroad, is running its head against a brick wall. The counter-revolutionary features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism are being more thoroughly exposed. The development of the entire international situation is extremely favourable to the people of the Arab countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people who resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab people are convinced that the Arab people, so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in the struggle, will certainly surmount every difficulty and win final victory in their struggle against imperialism.

(June 5)

U.S.-Soviet Conspiracy to Strangle Arab People's Anti-Imperialist Struggle

WORKING hand in glove, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have been busy pushing through a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question in an attempt to force the Arab countries to an all-round capitulation to the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. They have stepped up their plotting ever since June last year when U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression Israel launched a large-scale war of aggression against the Arab countries and seized large tracts of Arab territories. This is a big conspiracy jointly concocted by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists to suppress the national-liberation movement of the Arab people.

During the past year, U.S. imperialism has continued to rush arms to Israel and has instigated Israel to repeatedly make war cries and even carry out continuous large-scale military provocations against the Arab countries, exerting military pressure on them. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has trotted out a set of proposals which, in the guise of a "political settlement," were in essence aimed at forcing the Arab countries to capitulate to the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. The main content of these proposals was embodied in the "five principles" put forward by the chieftain of U.S. imperialism Lyndon Johnson on June 19 last year. All this is a big fraud, pure and simple.

Dancing to Washington's tune, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been collaborating with the U.S. imperialists to cook up the proposals for the so-called "political settlement." Kosygin, chief of the Soviet revisionist clique, went to the United States in June last year and held "talks" with Johnson at Glassboro. They reached a secret agreement on the so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East issue on the basis of Johnson's "five principles." This has been followed by a lot of dirty political deals made as a result of a constant exchange of letters and cables between Moscow and Washington, continual diplomatic contacts, and direct conversations over the "hot line" between Kosygin and Johnson. They have been laying special stress on using the United Nations to put across their "political settlement" hoax. At the behest of U.S. imperialism, the "special envoy" of the United Nations Jarring scurried back and forth between Tel Aviv, Cairo, Amman and Beirut dozens of times. High-ranking delegations of the Soviet revisionist clique and Tito, Indira Gandhi and other U.S.-Soviet lackeys have all gone to the Middle East to do their utmost to help sell this fraud.

What kind of merchandise is peddled by this U.S.-Soviet "political settlement" fraud? Against whom is it directed? Who will benefit from it? The answer can easily be obtained after analysing briefly the contents of the series of "resolutions" which Washington and

Moscow have dished up in the United Nations Security Council since June last year.

These "resolutions" include the three successive "ceasefire resolutions" adopted by the Security Council in June 1967, the Security Council "resolution" of November 22, 1967, and another Security Council "resolution" of April 25, 1968. These "resolutions" have several features in common:

1) They are directed primarily against the Arab national-liberation movement. Again and again they "deplore all violent incidents," demand "termination of all claims of belligerency" and the prevention of "all violent incidents." It must be pointed out that, by their counter-revolutionary violence, Zionists have occupied Arab lands and rendered over one million Palestinian refugees homeless and destitute for 20 years. Last year Israel again launched aggressive war against the Arab countries, seizing large tracts of land and gaining control over strategic areas. Yet after all this the United Nations waves the policeman's baton, clamouring for the prevention of "all violent incidents." Obviously it is exerting pressure upon the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, in a vain attempt to force the Palestinian people to lay down their arms and end their just armed struggle to recover the occupied territories.

2) These "resolutions" are intended to provide legal cover for the fait accompli resulting from the Israeli aggression. They call fervently for the two sides to "cease fire." In fact they are coercing the Arab countries into unilaterally accepting a "cease-fire," thus binding the hands of the 100 million Arab people in their just struggle against aggression. At the same time, these "resolutions" try in every possible way to protect Israel and connive at its aggression. As revealed by an official of the Tito renegade clique, the secret agreement reached by Johnson and Kosygin envisages "frontier adjustments" between Israel and the Arab countries. Evidently this will allow Israel to occupy more Arab lands. All this is designed to ratify the result of the Israeli aggression as a fait accompli and make it possible for Israel, a U.S. imperialist tool of aggression, to occupy a better position strategically so as to further intimidate the Arab countries and launch new aggression against them.

3) The November 1967 Security Council "resolution" stressed the necessity for "guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area." In appearance it looks fair and impartial, but in essence it means that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists have ganged up with Israel to put pressure on the Arab countries. It totally disregards their sovereignty and is another vicious trick

(Continued on p. 29.)

ACROSS THE LAND

Peking's Remarkable Successes in Technical Innovations and Technical Revolution

PEKING'S workers have scored tremendous achievements in the drive for technical innovations and technical revolution during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members of the capital have, in the heat of revolutionary mass criticism, cleaned up the noxious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee with their fallacies such as "putting technique in command," "material incentives" and "giving first place to profits." Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's instruction to put proletarian politics to the fore, they have put the campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution on to the correct course of serving proletarian politics.

Revolutionary workers and staff in the capital's medical apparatus industry have vigorously denounced the revisionist line in health work pursued by China's Khrushchov and his agents who put that work at the service of the urban minority, and the bourgeois orientation set by this reactionary line in the production of medical apparatus. As a result, they have successfully trial-produced and put into production a number of appliances specially suited to the needs of the mobile medical teams now active in the rural areas of the country.

Pooling of the efforts and wisdom of the masses and close co-operation and co-ordination has produced a lively situation in this mass campaign for technical innovations and

technical revolution. Typical of the mass line in action is the removal of the defects in the cylinder of the air compressor made by the Peking No. 1 General Machinery Works. In the past, the handful of capitalist roaders in this plant relied on the bourgeois "experts" and smothered the masses' initiative and creativeness. The problem of the quality of the cylinder thus remained unsolved for a long time. During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff members organized a six-man experimental group to tackle this job. Their experiments and research tracked the trouble down to the faulty design made by the bourgeois "authorities." They were thus able to take effective measures to solve this long-standing problem. Then the workers and staff went on to completely re-do the design for the clutch of the air compressor, reducing the number of its parts from 91 to 16 and using new materials.

The new clutch is easier to install, adjust and repair. All this has added up to greatly improving the quality of the air compressor.

In the present drive, notable successes have been achieved through co-operation between workers, technicians and revolutionary leading cadres and between factories, scientific research departments and colleges and through inter-factory co-ordination. Some fine results of such co-operation are the successful manufacture of a transistorized digital computer, portable X-ray machine and new-type automatic coke feeder and the introduction of certain new technologies.

Workers and staff members are displaying a revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and working hard no matter how difficult conditions are. When the Peking General Paper Mill was assigned the task of trial-producing light-weight letterpress paper for printing Chairman Mao's works, two different views arose. One stood for following the beaten track and using imported titanium white as filler, while the other maintained that home-made materials should be used to break new ground. Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings on self-



Revolutionary workers of the Peking People's Machinery Works giving a final check-up to their new product—paper-folding machines especially made for printing Chairman Mao's works.

reliance and hard work, they toppled the old convention of using imported filler and worked out eight proposals for trial-production of the paper using home-made materials. Final success crowned their efforts.

China's Ordinary Low-Alloy Steel Production Reaches New Level

DISPLAYING a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of daring to think and act during the great proletarian cultural revolution, China's iron and steel workers have brought the development of ordinary low-alloy steel to a new level with respect to variety, quality and quantity. They have brought about an increase of over 70 per cent in the number of varieties of ordinary low-alloy steel and produced twenty times as much the steel as at the beginning of 1965.

In recent years, goods produced in China from ordinary low-alloy steel have been widely used by departments in charge of railways, transport, machine-building, chemical and petroleum industries, building and by many others. Big ocean-going ships in the 10,000-ton class, high-pressure containers, locomotives, bridge girders, sleepers and other items manufactured from the same steel have been proved to be of fine quality.

Ten years have passed since 1958 when China began research work in trial manufacturing and developing ordinary low-alloy steel. But it was only in the past two years, after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, that proper attention was really given to the development of this steel.

For more than a century, carbon-steel has made up more than 90 per cent of the total steel output in the major capitalist countries, while alloy steel constituted only a small part. This condition which has continued for so long was regarded as an immutable law of development. However, China's revolutionary workers and staff are determined to break away from foreign conventions and make their own way in industrial development. Many iron and steel plants, schools and scientific re-

search institutes concerned have joined in the efforts to trial produce ordinary low-alloy steel in the last two years. Within two years, the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works

has turned out eight varieties of this steel and put them into large-scale production. This steel now accounts for more than 20 per cent of the plant's total output.

45-Kg. Tumour Removed From Woman's Abdomen

ARMED with Mao Tse-tung's thought, shattering the old stereotyped practices of the bourgeois academic "authorities" and developing the revolutionary spirit of boldness in thought and action, the health section of a certain unit under the Peking Command of the People's Liberation Army has successfully removed a big 45-kilogramme tumour from the abdomen of a woman patient.

The patient, Chang Chiu-chu, is 37 years old and a member of the Langcun brigade of the Guocun People's Commune in Mancheng County, Hopei Province. In the summer of 1964, she felt a small lump in her abdomen which caused some pain. Subsequently, this lump kept growing and her abdomen swelled until her weight passed 95 kilogrammes. She had great difficulty in breathing because the tumour pressed up on her lungs. She was not only unable to move around, but could not sleep on her back or bend down.

To save this class sister, the P.L.A. health section received her and put her in its ward. But its staff had certain misgivings: lack of experience and certain other conditions might result in failure to cure her disease and so bring more suffering to her family. After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings on "serving the people wholeheartedly," after fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, they discarded the old stereotyped ways of the bourgeois academic "authorities" and made up their minds to dare to struggle and win victory.

The detailed examination they made of the patient before the opera-

tion included over 30 constituent items ranging from partial to overall and general to specific examinations. Thus armed with adequate first-hand information, they had a clear knowledge of the patient's entire physical condition. The medical personnel dealing with this case combined a fearless revolutionary spirit with a serious scientific attitude. After a month and more of observation, ward diagnosis and repeated studies, they reached the conclusion that Chang Chiu-chu was suffering from a benign tumour.

The operation was performed on March 23. After 13 hours of tense work, the surgeons finally removed from the patient a complete tumour of rarely seen size weighing 45 kilogrammes.

Saved from the jaws of death, Chang Chiu-chu is full of boundless gratitude to the great leader Chairman Mao. When she came to after the operation and touched her flat abdomen, her eyes immediately filled with tears of gratitude and she made an effort to cheer: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao! You are the one who saved my life!

Everything went well with Chang Chiu-chu after the operation and she is regaining her full health with each passing day. The cut starts from the small of her back on the left side around to the front to the right side of the abdomen, and together with a secondary incision the total length of the incision is 95 centimetres. As in the case of operations for appendicitis, the suture healed rapidly. The stitches were taken out six days after the operation and two days later the patient was able to walk.

Malian Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

Mamadou Diakite, Minister Delegate for Defence and Security to the Presidency of the Republic of Mali and head of the Malian military delegation, gave a farewell banquet in Peking on the evening of June 6. Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended.

Mamadou Diakite and Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of warm friendship. In his speech, Mamadou Diakite said that, as a result of its six-day visit in Peking, the delegation had seen "how the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by the creative thought of the great Mao Tse-tung, has profoundly influenced the masses of the Chinese people—soldiers, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and the young and old. Inspired and guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are fighting shoulder to shoulder in striving to win victory in the greatest revolutionary movement of our time. We are happy to see that, steeled by this great movement, the new people who are noble-minded and without egoism, will play a greater role in the real communist society of the future."

He said that the delegation was particularly happy to pay its respects to the decisive role played by the People's Liberation Army which is led by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and which holds aloft the revolutionary banner of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

He condemned imperialism for its cruel suppression of the African people now fighting for national independence and for its open threats and even aggression against the African countries striving to consolidate their national independence. He pointed out that although imperialism appeared to be strong, its days in Africa and the whole world were numbered.

Mamadou Diakite added that, under the guidance of the Malian

Chairman Mao's Works Published in More Foreign Languages

The *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* have recently been published in 14 more foreign languages.

Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese, Arabic, Spanish and German editions of the first volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vietnamese and Japanese editions of the second volume and the French edition of the third volume have been published

by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking.

Thai, Indonesian and Spanish editions of the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* are already off the press.

Lao and Korean editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* have also been published recently by the Foreign Languages Press.

Bengali and Tamil editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* will be off the press soon.

people's wise leader President Modibo Keita, the Republic of Mali would give full support to the just struggle of the people fighting for complete independence. He said: "Mali is proud to have a friend like the great Chinese people who are led by the great helmsman Chairman Mao."

In his speech, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: "The warm praise of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the Chinese People's Liberation Army by our Malian friends shows the friendly feelings of the people and armed forces of Mali for the people and armed forces of China. In their protracted common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the Chinese and Malian peoples have forged a close and militant friendship between them, always sympathizing with, supporting and encouraging each other. The Chinese people will stand firmly by the Malian people in their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys and give them active support till complete victory."

He pointed out: "The world revolution has now entered a great new era. The revolutionary consciousness of the people of the world is unprece-

dentedly high and a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries is approaching." Referring to the revolutionary armed struggles by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and the great storms of revolutionary mass struggles rising in the United States and Europe, he said: "To the people, it has become increasingly clear that the tottering rule of imperialism is approaching its doom."

Huang Yung-sheng went on to say: "Imperialism and reaction will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. President Modibo Keita has aptly said, 'There are now imperialist forces which do not despair of more effectively dominating Africa.' He strongly condemned U.S.-led imperialism's aggression against Africa and the modern revisionist clique's counter-revolutionary line of sham support and real betrayal of the African and Arab people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism. He said: 'Just as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, 'The frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of African countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in

the fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and progress of their countries.' We believe that so long as the people of the African and Arab countries strengthen their unity

and persevere in their struggle, they will surely smash all imperialist plots and counter-attacks and win final victory."

On June 7, Premier Chou En-lai received Mamadou Diakite and all the members of the Malian military

delegation led by him and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

Accompanied by Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang, the delegation left Peking on June 8 by plane on a visit to the southern parts of China.

(Continued from p. 25.)

to force them to submit to Israel and its rabid military aggression.

4) In order to help the United States and Israel realize the objectives which they have not been able to achieve completely through their war of aggression, the U.N. "resolutions" also advocate guaranteeing "freedom of navigation through international waterways" in the area and contain other clauses in favour of Israel.

It can be seen clearly from these facts that the so-called "political settlement" cooked up jointly by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists is a political snare to lure and force the Arab nations into surrender. It proves once again that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Arab people and that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

In recent years, U.S. imperialism has been plagued with difficulties at home and abroad and is finding the going tougher every day. It is being badly mauled on the Vietnam battlefield. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression is spreading far and wide. Its financial crisis is deepening daily. Under these circumstances, U.S. imperialism urgently needs to strengthen its strategic position in the Middle East and maintain its huge oil interests there. However, following the ever wider dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Arab people are awakening with each passing day and the national-liberation movement in the Arab region is developing in depth. In particular the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle are raging ever more fiercely. All these have dealt deadly blows to the U.S. neo-colonialist policies in the Middle East. Hence the situation in which U.S. imperialism more than ever needs its accomplices the Soviet revisionists to benumb the fighting will of the Arab countries in their struggle against imperialism and to stamp out the flames of the national-liberation movement and armed struggle in the region.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has all along been pursuing in the Middle East its counter-revolutionary revisionist general line in foreign policy — "peaceful coexistence" between the aggressor and the victim of aggression. So as to put into effect the so-called "Tashkent spirit," it has urged the Arab people to "coexist peacefully" with their deadly enemies U.S. imperialism and Israel. It mortally fears and bitterly hates the national-liberation movement, especially the people's armed struggle; it is afraid that the Arab people's anti-imperialist revolutionary storm might disrupt

the Soviet revisionist and U.S. imperialist control and plunder of the Middle East and shatter its fond dream of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination." Through its foreign policy of capitulation and betrayal, the clique aims at complete co-ordination with U.S. imperialism to suppress the Arab national-liberation movement; it is indeed playing a role that U.S. imperialism cannot play.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said, "The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."

The daily awakening Arab people will not be intimidated, nor will they be deceived. At recent anti-U.S. rallies, Arab masses have shouted such resounding slogans as: "What has been taken away by force must be recovered by force!" "Al Fatah" (the Palestinian liberation movement) solemnly pointed out in a recent statement in Beirut: "We reject all resolutions passed by the United Nations on Palestine." The statement said that "Al Fatah" rejects the "political settlement" fraud peddled by the U.N. "special envoy" Jarring. "We reject every formula which limits the freedom of the Palestinian people in their struggle to liberate their homeland," it said. A leading member of "Al Fatah" declared unequivocally that "Al Fatah" knows of only one formula, that is, "to wage armed struggle for the final liberation of Palestine." Another leading member said, "No matter how many difficulties we may face, we are determined to fight till final victory." Since the beginning of this year, the Palestinian guerrillas have launched more than 200 attacks in the Israeli-occupied areas, badly battering the aggressors. This serves as a powerful rebuff to the "political settlement" swindle.

The contradictions between the Arab people on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its accomplices on the other are irreconcilable. It is entirely wishful thinking for the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists to imagine they can stamp out, through their "political settlement" scheme, the raging flames of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism. Today the national-liberation movement in the Arab region is further developing in depth. The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab people. So long as the 100 million Arab people closely unite and persevere in a protracted struggle, they will surmount all difficulties, defeat all enemies and achieve final victory in their struggle against imperialism.

ROUND THE WORLD

Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." For thousands of years, it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learned this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

LATIN AMERICA

New Wave of Student Revolt

In tune with the rise of progressive student movements in Europe and North America, a wave of student struggles has swept Latin America. Directed against the reactionary educational system which warps and restricts the students and limits their freedom, they are often spearheaded at the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes themselves.

Brazil. More than 15,000 university students in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and other cities staged a general strike on June 5 to oppose the enslaving educational policy of the federal government. The students demanded increased educational funds, improvement in teachers' living conditions and thorough educational reform.

On June 4, the students of Botucatu, Sao Paulo State, held a demonstration and clashed with the reactionary police. The students of six faculties of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro went on strike on the same day. In Goiania, capital city of Goias State, and Vitoria, capital city of Espirito Santo State, university students were also on strike. In Recife, capital of Pernambuco State, hundreds of university students recently held a public meeting in the city centre to protest against the police arrest of innocent students.

The current general strike is a new development in the Brazilian university students' struggle against U.S.

imperialist cultural penetration and the U.S.-backed dictatorial rule. During two massive struggles last December and April this year, students throughout Brazil struck and took to the streets to oppose the cultural "aid" agreement concluded between the dictatorial regime and the U.S. Agency for International Development. They raised the slogans: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with dictatorial rule!" and "Down with the Brazilian-U.S. agreement!"

Chile. Student strikes against the corrupt educational system and persecution of progressive teachers have persisted since late May.

On May 24, some 8,000 students of the faculty of philosophy and education of the University of Chile, Santiago, declared a strike of indefinite duration. This was a protest against the school authorities' decision to reorganize the faculty and to persecute the progressive teachers. They were joined by the faculties of fine arts, veterinary science, law, engineering and others and soon they numbered more than 30,000.

Declaring that "we shall follow the example of the French students," the striking students have held mass meetings, occupied university premises and barred the reactionary teachers from entering classrooms. Students at the faculty of journalism, with the support of the workers at the university's television station took control of the station. The revisionists who tried to sabotage the strike were condemned.

The strike has spread to Chile's major port Valparaiso and to Antofagasta in the north.

Argentina. Buenos Aires University students have held a series of demonstrations since early May. They are protesting against the reactionary measures of the pro-U.S. dictatorship of Carlos Onganía such as restriction on freedom of speech and assembly and the exclusion of youths from poor families. On May 29, hundreds of students demonstrated in the city centre to voice their opposition to the pro-U.S. dictatorial government. The next day, 700 students held a meeting demanding changes in the reactionary educational system. They held out in the classrooms and fought against the brutal intervention of the reactionary police who invaded the university. Early in June, more colleges and faculties planned protest demonstrations and strikes as the university students proclaimed "a state of mobilization."

Bolivia. Students and workers of La Paz called a meeting on May 29 demanding the ousting of the pro-U.S. dictator Barrientos and higher wages for the teachers. In Santa Cruz, students held a meeting against the pro-U.S. dictatorship on May 30. This was followed by a demonstration and the occupation of the university premises. To resist armed repression by the reactionary police, the student demonstrators erected street barricades with school furniture. Earlier, when dictator Barrientos arrived at Sucre in Chuquisaca Province on May 26, the students there greeted him with the slogan: "Death to the Gorillas (the ultra-reactionary pro-American officers)!"

Uruguay. Teachers' college students occupied their premises at the end of May to press their demands on stipends. Many secondary school students also held demonstrations in protest against measures to depress their living conditions.

Peru. University of Ica students occupied the premises, demanding the dismissal of the reactionary rector for his oppression of the students.

The Struggle at Columbia U.

A month and a half have passed since the students of Columbia University in New York City began their strike which shook the whole country. During this period, the students on several occasions occupied and hoisted red flags over university buildings. Red balloons painted with the word "strike" floated over the campus. Leaflets were everywhere and impassioned speeches resounded over the loudspeakers. Lawns or steps of buildings became stages for skits lampooning the administrative authorities and the university's board of trustees, or forums where issues concerning the student movement were discussed. The students kept the dean in custody. They searched the office of President Kirk and found a lot of evidence that he has close connections with F.B.I. chief Hoover and the C.I.A. In fact, the students took control of the whole campus.

Columbia University is an important institution where U.S. monopoly capitalists train their successors and high-level advisors. It has long been

known for its conservatism. However, as U.S. ruling circles more and more frantically pursued their out-and-out reactionary policies, the students of the university rebelled.

The clear-cut political slogans and demands raised by the Columbia students reflect the general demands raised by the U.S. progressive student movement today. Basically, they deal with three aspects:

(1) Opposition to racial discrimination: An end to the encroachment on a park in Harlem. The university is adjacent to Harlem, the largest Afro-American ghetto in the United States. The university itself is the biggest landlord in Harlem. It has evicted large numbers of Black people there in the name of "urban renewal." Its latest plan to build a gymnasium in the park has aroused strong opposition from the Black Americans in Harlem.

(2) Opposition to the war of aggression against Vietnam: Severance of the university's sinister relations with the "Institute for Defence Analyses." This "institute," staffed by a large number of professors and "experts" scraped together from different universities, is headed by Max-

well Taylor, an American general defeated by the Vietnamese people. Its main "tasks" at present are to study weapons and equipment to be used in the aggressive war in Vietnam and in repressing the Afro-American struggle. Its criminal activities have aroused strong opposition on the part of the American people.

(3) Opposition to political persecution: School authorities should not punish progressive students who participated in the current student movement.

These slogans brought quick unity between more than 80 per cent of the Black and white students at Columbia, and between the students and Black Americans in Harlem.

The struggle of Columbia University students is something unheard of in American history. It reflects mounting discontent by progressive U.S. students with the decadent capitalist system. Replying to an unjustified accusation by Kirk, a student leader retorted sharply: "[The U.S.] society is sick and you and your capitalism are the sickness." And it is this sickness which the students are determined to wipe out.

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